

Selkirk County Council

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

Year 1959



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Selkirk County Council

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

Year 1959

STAFF

At 31st December, 1959

Jointly with Roxburgh County Council and Small Burgh Authorities

Medical Officer of Health—A. F. MCCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer—Vacant.

JOAN CAMPSIE, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

Jointly with Roxburgh County Council

County Sanitary Inspector—A. I. FRASER.

District Sanitary Inspectors—A. MCKINNON.

J. G. WATSON.

R. MORRIS.

W. N. SHARP.

Senior Dental Officer—Mrs C. E. GRIEVE, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers—Dr H. N. MACLACHLAN, L.D.S.

Dr J. J. MANN, L.D.S.

County Nursing Superintendent—Miss D. G. DUNCAN.

Milk Officer—Miss D. ROBERTSON.

Small Burgh Authorities

Galashiels—R. G. BRUCE, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Selkirk—T. BEATTIE, F.I.A.A., Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Clerical

Clerical Staff of Health Department of Roxburgh County Council.

Changes in Staff

Dr L. F. HOWITT, Assistant M.O.H., resigned 29th December 1959.

Mr J. CORMACK, District Sanitary Inspector, resigned 5th June 1959.

To

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE
CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY
OF SELKIRK

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Welfare of the County of Selkirk for the year 1959.

I am grateful for the support and encouragement of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee throughout the year and I gladly take this opportunity to thank my fellow officials and the general practitioners in the County for their help and co-operation in those spheres where our interests meet.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. F. MCCOUBREY,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (estimated to middle of 1959)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Landward | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,072 |
| Burghs— | | | | | | | |
| Galashiels | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,185 | |
| Selkirk | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,699 | |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | 17,884 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | | 20,956 |

Births.—The births corrected for transfers were:—

| | Total | Male | Female | Illegitimate |
|------------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|
| Landward | 46 | 26 | 20 | 1 |
| Burghs— | | | | |
| Galashiels | 204 | 111 | 93 | 4 |
| Selkirk | 68 | 36 | 32 | 2 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 318 | 173 | 145 | 7 |

The birth rate of 15·2 is 0·4 lower than the figure recorded in 1958. The rate for Scotland was 19·1 per thousand of the population.

Illegitimate births amounted to 2·2 per cent. of the total.

The number of Still Births was 7 giving a rate of 22 per 1,000 total births (including still-births), the rate for Scotland as a whole being 22.

Marriages.—One hundred and forty-eight marriages were registered during the year, giving a marriage rate of 7·1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Deaths.—The number of deaths corrected for transfers was 303, of which 142 were of men and 161 of women. The death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 11·5 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for Scotland was 12·1.

The numbers, causes and age-groups of death are shown in the tables on pages 6 and 7.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of children aged less than one year was 8 of whom 4 were aged less than four weeks. The infant mortality rate was 25 per 1,000 live births, the rate for Scotland being 28.

1959—Causes of Death

| | All Ages. Both Sexes | M. F. | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 1— | 5— | 10— | 15— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and over |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis, other forms | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Syphilis and its sequelae | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Dysentery, all forms | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system | 5 | 4 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other malignant neoplasms | 44 | 16 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Diabetes mellitus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anaemias | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other general diseases | 3 | 1 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 64 | 24 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 27 | 6 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other diseases of nervous system | 4 | 1 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Rheumatic fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease | 3 | — 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease | 82 | 45 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 13 | 26 | 31 | 6 |
| Other diseases of heart | 10 | 4 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Hypertensive heart disease | 2 | — 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Other hypertensive disease | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Other circulatory disease | 10 | 4 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Influenza | 4 | 2 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia (except of newborn) | 9 | 7 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Carry forward | 243 | 111 132 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 7 | 16 | 41 | 74 | 81 | 20 |

| 1959—Causes of Death | | All Ages, Both Sexes | M. F. | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 1— | 5— | 10— | 15— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and over |
|---|-----|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Brought forward | ... | 243 | 111 132 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 7 | 16 | 41 | 74 | 81 | 20 |
| Bronchitis ... | ... | 13 | 8 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | 3 | — |
| Other respiratory diseases | ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | ... | 9 | 3 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Appendicitis ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gastritis and duodenitis ... | ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Diarrhoea (except of newborn) ... | ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Cirrhosis of liver | ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Other diseases of liver | ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Other digestive diseases | ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nephritis and nephrosis ... | ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hyperplasia of prostate ... | ... | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Other diseases of genito-urinary system... | ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other puerperal causes ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion | ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congenital malformations | ... | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia of newborn ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diarrhoea of newborn ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other infections of the newborn | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Senility without mention of psychosis | ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Ill-defined and unknown causes | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suicide and self-inflicted injury | ... | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Motor vehicle accidents | ... | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Other road vehicle accidents | ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents in the home ... | ... | 5 | 1 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Other violence ... | ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| — | ... | 303 | 142 161 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 9 | 22 | 49 | 89 | 97 | 27 |

The numbers, causes and age-groups of infantile deaths are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY

| Cause of Death | No. of Deaths | M. | F. | Death Rate per 1000 Births | Age Groups | |
|---|---------------------|----|----|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | under 4 weeks | 4 weeks -1 year |
| Pneumonia (except of new-born) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9·43 | — | 3 |
| Congenital malformations... | 2 | — | 2 | 6·29 | 1 | 1 |
| Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis ... | 1 | — | 1 | 3·14 | 1 | — |
| Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6·29 | 2 | — |
| Totals ... | 8 | 3 | 5 | — | 4 | 4 |
| Death rate per 1,000 Births | | | | 25 | | |

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT 1947

I. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(1) Ante-natal and post-natal service.

No ante-natal or post-natal clinics are provided by the Local Authority.

(2) Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinics are in operation at Sime Place, Galashiels (twice weekly), at Thornfield, Selkirk (weekly), and at Heatherlie Church Hall, Selkirk (fortnightly). Attendances during the year are shown in the following table:—

| (1) | No. of clinics provided at end of year (2) | No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were: | | Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at the time of attendance were: | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | Under 1 year of age (3) | Over 1 year of age (4) | Under 1 year of age (5) | Over 1 year of age (6) |
| Local Health Authority Clinics. | 3 | 236 | 70 | 2312 | 304 |
| Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations | — | — | — | — | — |

(3) Dental Care.

| (1) | No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year (2) | No. found to require treatment during the year (3) | No. accepting treatment during the year (4) | No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year (5) |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Expectant Mothers | — | — | — | — |
| Nursing Mothers | — | — | — | — |
| Pre-school Children | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

(4) Mother and Baby Homes—Nil.

(5) Day Nurseries.

The only Nursery in the County was operated by Messrs Gibson & Lumgair but has been closed down.

Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers.

Nil.

(6) Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—Nil.

(7) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.—Nil.

2. Midwifery.

The following is a statistical record of the work carried out under Section 23 of the Act.

(i) Total No. of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:—

Live Births, 389 Still Births, 2 Total, 391

(ii) Total No. of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes), 382.

(iii) No. of births in (i) occurring at home—Live, 9; Still, 0; Total 9. It will be noted that 98 per cent. of all births in the area during the year took place in Institutions.

(iv) No. of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

| (1) | Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 | | | Other domiciliary cases | | | Total (8) |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Doctor engaged and present at confinement (2) | Doctor engaged and not present at confinement (3) | Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (4) | Doctor and midwife engaged (5) | Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (6) | Without doctor or midwife (7) | |
| (a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| (b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (d) Private practising midwives | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (e) Totals | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |

(v) Medical Aid.

(a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | Total |
| (i) for Domiciliary Cases ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | } Nil |
| (ii) for Institutional Cases ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

(vi) Administration of Analgesics

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| (a) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but excluding pupil midwives undergoing training in the district) | | | | | | | Total |
| | | | | | | | 8 |
| (i) No. in (a) employed on local health authority work | | | | | | | 8 |
| (ii) No. in (a) not employed on local health authority work | | | | | | | — |
| (b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year | | | | | | | — |
| (c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1959 | | | | | | | 2 |
| (i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) | | | | | | | 2 |
| (ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work | | | | | | | — |
| (d) No. of cases in which analgesia was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):— | | | | | | | |
| (i) When doctor was not present at delivery | | | | | | | — |
| (ii) When doctor was present at delivery | | | | | | | — |
| (e) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):— | | | | | | | |
| (i) When doctor was not present at delivery | | | | | | | — |
| (ii) When doctor was present at delivery | | | | | | | — |
| (vii) No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1959 | | | | | | | 5 |

3. Health Visiting

The Health Visiting is undertaken by the district nursing sisters who carry out combined duties in their respective areas. The following figures relate to health visiting during the year (see table on page 13).

4. Home Nursing

This service has been efficiently maintained during the year by the District Nursing Sisters.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of cases attended by the District Nursing Sisters | 611 |
| Number of visits paid to these cases | 11,936 |

5. Domestic Help

The Scheme continues to work satisfactorily under the jurisdiction of the County Welfare Officer. The following is the statistical report on the working of the Scheme during the year:—

| | |
|---|----|
| (i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year | 51 |
| (a) whole-time | — |
| (b) part-time | 51 |
| (c) retaining fee basis | — |
| (ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year | 82 |
| (iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:— | |
| (a) at home | — |
| (b) in hospital | 2 |
| (iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm | 50 |

6. Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

Combined duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services:—(see table on page 14).

Health Visiting

| | Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Expectant Mothers* | | Children under 1 year of age | | Children between the ages of 1 and 5 | | Tuberculosis Cases | | Other Cases | | Total visits Paid |
| | No. Visited (2) | Total Visits (3) | No. Visited (4) | Total Visits (5) | No. Visited (6) | Total Visits (7) | No. Visited (8) | Total Visits (9) | No. Visited (10) | Total Visits (11) | |
| (1) | | | | | | | | | | | (12) |
| Health Visitors employed by the Authority | — | — | 468 | 1968 | 401 | 2033 | 49 | 501 | — | — | 4502 |
| Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Note:—*These visits exclude visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

| | Directly employed by Local Health Authority | | Employed by Voluntary Organisations including District Nursing Assocs. | | No. holding Health Visitor Certificate |
|--|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| | Whole-time | Part-time | Whole-time | Part-time | |
| Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services employed in the following categories: | | | | | |
| Superintendent (or Chief) Nursing Officers..... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Nurses and Midwives employed on: | | | | | |
| Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties | 9 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Total | 10 | — | — | — | 5 |

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The table on page 15 shows the number of vaccinations completed during the year. During the year 247 pre-school children were immunised against Diphtheria and 362 maintenance doses were given.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

Including patients receiving Sanatorium treatment, there were at the end of the year 226 persons resident in the County known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Co-operation with the Area Tuberculosis Physician during the year has been maintained with regard to the care and after-care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and domiciliary nursing visits by the District Nursing Sisters have continued throughout the year.

A grant of 1 pint of milk daily was made to all patients residing at home who were certified by the Area Tuberculosis Physician as requiring it. At the end of the year 6 persons were receiving free milk.

The Housing Authorities in the area continue to give sympathetic consideration to applications made by, or on behalf of, those suffering from Tuberculosis.

Vaccination

| Year of Birth of persons | Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period | | | | Number of persons re-vaccinated during period | | | | Complications at Vaccinations |
|--------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day | Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day | Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day | No local Reaction | Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day | Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day | Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day | No local Reaction | |
| 1959 | 96 | 8 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1958 | 64 | 8 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1957 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1956 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1955 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1954 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1953 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1952 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1951 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1950 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1949 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 1948 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1947 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1946 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1945 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1944 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1943 or earlier | — | — | — | — | 12 | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Totals | 160 | 16 | — | 8 | 17 | 2 | — | 3 | — |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Eight notifications of Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were received during the year, of which four cases were removed to hospital, as follows:—

| | Notified | Removed |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Food Poisoning | 1 | — |
| Acute Influenzal Pneumonia | 1 | 1 |
| Acute Primary Pneumonia | 1 | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) | 1 | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever | 3 | 2 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | — |
| | — | — |
| | 8 | 4 |

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT—PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Specialist Clinics

75 children were examined by the visiting Consultant Surgeon—

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Thornfield Clinic, Selkirk | 18 |
| Sime Place Clinic, Galashiels | 57 |

Hospital Treatment

(a) Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| In hospital 1st January, 1959 | — |
| Number of admissions | 1 |
| Number of discharges | 1 |
| In hospital 31st December, 1959 | — |

The number of patient days was 35.

Classification of Hospital Case

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Knock Knees | 1 |
|-------------|---|

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Local Association for Mental Health is now functioning and the Local Secretary is Mr R. Scott, Manager of the Ministry of Labour, Galashiels. At present it is primarily concerned with the welfare of patients in Dingleton who have no relatives or friends to visit but also undertakes welfare visitation in other cases recommended by the Medical Superintendent.

Dr Bailey continues to visit the County regularly and takes clinics. Residential accommodation is still inadequate and is unable to meet the demand. There are still a number of children resident in their own homes who should be receiving residential treatment.

The following patients were on the Council's Register as at 31st December, 1959:—

| | Males | Females |
|---|-------|---------|
| Boarded out with private guardians | 5 | 2 |
| Boarded out in Local Authority Homes (Part III accommodation in terms of Assistance Act 1948) | 1 | 2 |
| In Certified Institutions | 12 | 13 |
| In Mental Hospitals pending vacancies | — | — |

Of the above numbers, nine were resident within the County and twenty-six outwith the County.

All defectives under guardianship are well cared for and properly supervised. In most cases they are resident with relatives and are visited regularly by their own medical attendant and Authorised Officers. Allowances to guardians average 40/- per week in cash and in addition, all necessary clothing and bedding is provided. Close co-operation obtains between the Medical Officers, the Education Department and the Welfare Officer in all matters relating to the Mental Health Service. During the year a Social and Work Centre has been set up in Galashiels in premises at Eildon View Home. The intention of this class was to cater for those who had left the Special Classes but had not been able to obtain employment. It meets on Mondays and Wednesdays each week when trained handicraft teachers are in charge and the Meikle Townswomen's Guild provide a rota of women assistants. There is an average of six defectives attending daily and in addition one or two other disabled persons attend to learn some of the handicrafts including one certified blind person. The work carried out consists of rug making, basket making, leather work and sewing. A considerable quantity of imitation jewellery was made and sold at Christmas time. This class is doing a very good piece of social work.

St. Mary's Certified Institution, Galashiels

This Home which is privately owned and operated by the R.C. Authorities now provides accommodation for over a hundred high grade female defectives all over school age and from all parts of the country. The patients who are very happy and well cared for receive the best of attention from a fully trained and dedicated staff. Most of the girls are very fond of music and there are quite a number of accomplished country dancers in the group. Dr W. K. Chalmers acts as Medical Officer and visits the Home regularly. Three of the children resident therein belong to Selkirk County.

CHILDREN ACTS

Children's Homes

THE PRIORY, SELKIRK—Jointly owned and administered by Berwickshire and Selkirk County Councils. At 31st December, 1959 there were thirty children in the Home. The health record of the

children continues to be very good. Dr Duff is the Medical Officer and takes a keen interest in the Home. The Home is well equipped with all essentials and the children are happy, contented and well cared for. There is a suitably qualified staff.

WOODLANDS, GALASHIELS—This Children's Home is owned and administered by the Church of Scotland Social Services Committee. There is a local committee of management. Accommodation is provided for children of all ages from infancy to school leaving age and approximately twenty-five children are resident therein. The Superintendent and Matron are a married couple and the children are happy, well cared for and contented.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS—WELFARE SERVICES

Eildon View, Galashiels

This Home is jointly owned by Selkirk and Peebles Counties. It was originally established under the Poor Law Acts and now operates as Part III Accommodation in terms of the National Assistance Act. The bed space in the Home has now been built up to forty residents and this includes three single rooms and a Sick Bay with accommodation for two beds. The Home is well equipped, well furnished and the process of modernisation has almost been completed. All the beds are now furnished with spring mattresses and the female beds are now modern wooden ones. The number of residents in the Home at 31st December, 1959 was 39.

Boleside House, Galashiels

This Home continues to be fully occupied. At 31st December, 1959 there were twenty-three residents in the Home, ten males and thirteen females. The Home is the property of Selkirk County Council and each resident is attended by his or her own Doctor when this is necessary. The Home is well staffed and runs smoothly. The average age of the residents is well over eighty and there are two residents in their nineties.

Wellwood, Selkirk

This Home which is the property of Selkirk County Council is also fully occupied. At 31st December 1959 there were twenty-two residents in the Home, seven males and fifteen females. The County Council has decided to augment the bed space by adding a wing on the ground floor of eight single rooms and this will make accommodation for thirty residents. It is hoped to bring the additional wing into use by the end of 1960. A new boilerhouse is being constructed and the heating will be brought up to a suitably high standard, an oil fuel burning boiler being used.

WAITING LIST—There is still a waiting list for admission to the County Council Eventide Homes both for male and female beds.

Netherby Eventide Home, Galashiels

This Home is administered by the Church of Scotland Social Services Committee. There is a local Committee of Management. A number of Local Authorities including this County have residents in the Home and are responsible for the augmentation of board to meet the charges levied. These charges have recently been increased by 7/6 per week. This Home is well furnished and the residents are well cared for. The Superintendent and Matron are very popular.

St. Margaret's Home, Hawick

There were three Selkirk County cases resident in this Home at 31st December, 1959 including the centenarian from Selkirk. Although this is a Roman Catholic Home they admit residents from other denominations. It is a Home for Invalids and accordingly "border line" cases can be admitted therein if beds are available. The nursing staff do a very good job of work.

Quarrier's Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir

The Council has one male resident in the Colony and one juvenile who is under the care of the Education Department.

Temporary Accommodation

The premises at 60 Back Row, Selkirk are still in use. The family resident therein has not yet been re-housed. No suitable houses in the County are available and the Burgh will not deal with this case.

Blind

The Welfare of the Blind is delegated to the Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind (Edinburgh) and South-East Scotland. There were forty-nine persons on the Register including one in Workshops, one in the School, one in Linburn and two in Dingleton Hospital. All cases able to take advantage of teaching are taught to read either "Braille" or "Moon." In addition the Home Teacher gives instruction in craft work. Regular socials are held in the County and a summer outing is also organised. There are seven persons on the Partially Sighted Register.

Deaf and Dumb

The Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society as agents for the County provide certain welfare services and maintain the Register. At 31st December there were eleven cases on the list for whom the Council pays a per capita fee. Regular social and Church

meetings are held. Most of the cases are in employment and appear to be able to take a useful part in community activities. In fact, one of the persons on the Register is one of the leading bowlers in the Border District.

Selkirkshire Committee for the Welfare of the Aged and Handicapped

This is a Co-ordinating Committee representative of all voluntary and Church agencies in the County interested and working in the welfare field.

Meals on Wheels

The Committee operates directly the Scheme for "Meals on Wheels" and during 1959 a total of 9,996 meals were delivered mainly to old people in their own homes—Galashiels 5,240, Selkirk 4,460 and Landward 296. These meals are supplied daily from Monday to Friday and are cooked in the School Kitchen, Galashiels. During the school holidays alternative arrangements for cooking are made. The cost per meal to the recipient remains at 1/2.

Clubs

Retired Men's Clubs continue to be popular and well patronised in Selkirk and Galashiels. In both towns they are run by Committees from their own membership. There has been a "Darby and Joan Club" functioning in the Burgh of Selkirk for a few years and this year a similar Club has been formed and is held in the Salvation Army Hall, Galashiels. This latter Club meets every Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Chiropody

The Chiropodist has sessional clinics at Wellwood, Netherby, Bole-side and Eildon View, also in Old Gala House, Galashiels and Ettrick Lodge, Selkirk. In addition she does a number of domiciliary visits in the rural area and in the burghal area where patients are immobile. Approximately four hundred persons received treatment during the year on an average once every six or seven weeks.

Section 47—Compulsory Removals

No compulsory removals were carried out during the year.

Section 48—Care of Property

A small number of cases were dealt with during the year but mostly relatives were eventually found to take charge.

Section 50—Burials

There were no cases where the ultimate responsibility fell on the Local Authority of the County but there was one case in the Burgh of Galashiels.

SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

Year ending 31st July, 1959

Examination of the medical records of school entrants showed that 97·1% had been immunised against diphtheria and 82·3% vaccinated against smallpox. Both these figures show an increase over last year's percentages.

2,494 children received their third vaccination against poliomyelitis and 327 children received two vaccinations.

The examination of selected groups of children by Audiometricians from St. Giles School for the Hard of Hearing continued during the year. The table illustrating their findings shows the incidence of varying degrees of deafness, in many instances hitherto unsuspected, in the school population.

The Speech Therapy Service is now firmly established and an interesting feature of this year's figures is the marked increase in the numbers treated, the attendances of the children and the numbers discharged.

I have mentioned in previous reports the excellent work carried out in the two Special Classes. This good work has continued but we still have no provision for children of school age classed as ineducable. As I stated in last year's report I think the solution to this problem lies in the collaboration of several adjoining Authorities.

Two hundred and four children aged 13+ were mantoux tested. Of that number 156 were found suitable for vaccination with B.C.G. and by the end of the year all had been vaccinated.

List of Staff as at 31st July 1959

Chief School Medical Officer—Dr A. F. MCCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer—Dr L. F. HOWITT, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer—Dr JOAN CAMPSIE, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Senior Dental Officer—Mrs C. E. GRIEVE, L.D.S.

Area Dental Officer—Dr H. N. MACLACHLAN, L.D.S.

Dental Nurse—Miss E. P. HENDERSON.

School Nurses

County Superintendent—Miss D. G. DUNCAN

Galashiels—Misses M. F. BATHGATE, J. B. SCOTT, E. DEWAR, M.
GALLOWAY and J. PIRRIE.

Selkirk—Misses CHEYNE and MORRICE.

Landward Area—Misses J. CLARK and B. KING.

General Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Population of the area (estimated to June, 1958) | 20,964 |
| Number of Schools:— | |
| (a) Primary (under Education Authority) | 20 |
| (b) Secondary (under Education Authority) | 2 |
| (c) (1) Special Schools | — |
| (2) Special Classes in ordinary schools | 2 |
| Number of Children on the Registers, <i>i.e.</i> , for whole area | 3,250 |
| Number of Children in average attendance | 3,024 (93%) |

Table I

Total number of children examined at schools:—

| (A) | Systematic Examinations | Other Systematic Examinations |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Entrants—No previous routine inspection | 309 | 8 |
| Second Age Group—Born 1949 | 310 | 3 |
| Third Age Group—Born 1945 | 258 | — |
| Fourth Age Group—Born 1942 | 48 | — |
| Total | 925 | 11 |

| (B) | Other Examinations |
|---|--------------------|
| Pupils Born in 1951 (Vision and Hearing only) | 269 |
| Special Cases | 5 |
| Re-inspections | 15 |
| | 289 |

Number of individual children inspected at Systematic Examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):—

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Entrants | 18 |
| Second Age Group | 26 |
| Third Age Group | 17 |
| Fourth Age Group | 3 |
| 1951—Vision and Hearing | 11 |
| | 75 |

Table II

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

| Nature of Defect | Total examined at all ages | Entrants | | Second Age Group | | Third Age Group | | Fourth Age Group | | All ages | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 936 | 174 | 143 | 157 | 156 | 120 | 138 | 32 | 16 | 483 | 453 | |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
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| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

Table II—Continued

| Nature of Defect | Total examined at all ages | Entrants | | Second Age Group | | Third Age Group | | Fourth Age Group | | All ages | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| | 936 | 174 | 143 | 157 | 156 | 120 | 138 | 32 | 16 | 483 | 453 |
| 6. Mouth and Teeth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unhealthy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Naso-Pharynx | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Nose—Req. Observ. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Req. Operation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other conditions | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| (b) Throat—Tonsils Req. Obs. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tonsils Req. Oper. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| (c) Glands—Glands Req. Obser. | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Glands Req. Oper. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Eyes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) External Disease | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blepharitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Conjunctivitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Corneal Opacities | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Strabismus | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Other Diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Visual Acuity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without Glasses— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good working vision | — | — | — | 146 | 145 | 107 | 129 | 25 | 12 | 278 | 286 |
| Fair working vision | — | — | — | 11 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 24 |
| Bad working vision | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| With Glasses— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good working vision | — | — | — | 8 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 27 | 15 |
| Fair working vision | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bad working vision | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| For refraction | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Table II—Continued

| Nature of Defect | Total examined at all ages | Entrants | | Second Age Group | | Third Age Group | | Fourth Age Group | | All ages | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| | 936 | 174 | 143 | 157 | 156 | 120 | 138 | 32 | 16 | 483 | 453 |
| 9. Ears | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Diseases—Otorrhoea | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Hearing—Grade I | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Grade IIa | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Grade IIb | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grade III | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Speech | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Defective Articulation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stammering | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Mental and Nervous Conditions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backward | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dull | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mentally Defective (Educable) | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Mentally Defective (Ineducable) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Highly Nervous or Unstable | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Difficult in Behaviour | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 12. Circulatory System | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Organic Heart Disease— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congenital | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Acquired | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Functional Conditions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Table II—Continued

| Nature of Defect | Total Examined at all ages | Entrants | | Second Age Group | | Third Age Group | | Fourth Age Group | | All ages | |
|---|----------------------------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| | 936 | 174 | 143 | 157 | 156 | 120 | 138 | 32 | 16 | 483 | 453 |
| 13. Lungs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chronic Bronchitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suspected Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Diseases | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| 14. Deformities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congenital | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Acquired (Infantile Paralysis) | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Acquired (Probable Rickets) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acquired (Other causes) | — | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 11 | 9 |
| 15. Infectious Diseases | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 1 |
| 16. Other Diseases or Defects | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |

| Pupils Born in 1951 | | No. Examined | | No. Defective | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| (Vision and Hearing only)— | | | | | |
| Vision ..... | ..... | 132 | 137 | 6 | — |
| Hearing | ... | 132 | 137 | 13 | — |

TABLE III
SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

| Classification | Entrants | | 2nd Age Group | | 3rd Age Group | | 4th Age Group | | Total | |
|--|----------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| | 299 | 94.32 | 265 | 84.66 | 219 | 84.88 | 34 | 70.83 | 817 | 87.29 |
| I. Children free from defects | | | | | | | | | | |
| II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses | — | — | 22 | 7.03 | 22 | 8.53 | 11 | 22.92 | 55 | 5.88 |
| (b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | 22 | 7.03 | 22 | 8.53 | 11 | 22.92 | 55 | 5.88 |
| III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks | 2 | 0.64 | 5 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.39 | — | — | 8 | 0.85 |
| IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. | | | | | | | | | | |
| or III., distinguishing cases— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible | 8 | 2.52 | 15 | 4.79 | 10 | 3.87 | 2 | 4.17 | 35 | 3.74 |
| (b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function | 8 | 2.52 | 6 | 1.92 | 6 | 2.33 | 1 | 2.08 | 21 | 2.24 |
| Total | 16 | 5.04 | 21 | 6.71 | 16 | 6.20 | 3 | 6.25 | 56 | 5.98 |
| Total Number of Children Examined | 317 | 100.00 | 313 | 100.00 | 258 | 100.00 | 48 | 100.00 | 936 | 100.00 |

(a) Number of Children. (b) Percentage of children examined in this group.

Table IV

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area

| Disability | At ordinary schools | At special schools or classes | At no school or Institu- tion | Total |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|-------|
| 1. Blind | — | — | — | — |
| No vision in one eye | 11 | 1 | — | 12 |
| 2. Partially sighted: | | | | |
| (a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| (b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 3. Deaf: | | | | |
| Grade I | 54 | — | — | 54 |
| Grade IIa | 54 | — | — | 54 |
| Grade IIb | 13 | — | — | 13 |
| Grade III | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 4. Defective Speech: | | | | |
| (a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures | 140 | 6 | — | 146 |
| (b) Stammering requiring special educational measures | 35 | 1 | — | 36 |
| 5. Mentally defective: (Children between 5-16 years) | | | | |
| (a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70) | 9 | 14 | — | 23 |
| (b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50) | — | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 6. Epilepsy: | | | | |
| (a) Mild and occasional | 8 | — | — | 8 |
| (b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school) | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Physically defective: (Children between 5-16 years) | | | | |
| (a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands) | — | — | — | — |
| (b) General Orthopaedic conditions | 818 | — | — | 818 |
| (c) Organic heart disease | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| (d) Other causes of ill-health | 14 | — | — | 14 |

Table IV—Continued

| Disability | At ordinary schools | At special schools or classes | At no school or institution | Total |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 8. Multiple defects: | | | | |
| (i) Mentally defective (in-educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions") | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (ii) Mentally defective (in-educable) and epilepsy (mild) | — | — | — | — |
| (iii) Mentally defective (in-educable) and epilepsy (severe) | — | — | — | — |
| (iv) Mentally defective (in-educable) and blind | — | — | — | — |
| (v) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions") | — | — | — | — |
| (vi) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild) | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| (vii) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe) | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| (viii) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("other causes of ill health") | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| (ix) Mentally defective (educable) and deaf | — | — | — | — |
| (x) Mentally defective (educable) and blind | — | — | — | — |
| (xi) Other multiple defects | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

| Number Examined | | Average | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Age (Yrs.) (Mths.) | Height (ins.) | Weight (lbs.) |
| Entrants | | | | |
| Boys | 174 | 5 3 | 42·09 | 43·62 |
| Girls | 143 | 5 3 | 42·77 | 42·91 |
| Second Age-Group | | | | |
| Boys | 157 | 9 1 | 52·13 | 62·87 |
| Girls | 156 | 9 1 | 52·26 | 62·97 |
| Third Age-Group | | | | |
| Boys | 120 | 13 7 | 60·12 | 98·86 |
| Girls | 138 | 13 9 | 61·72 | 105·11 |
| Fourth Age-Group | | | | |
| Boys | 32 | 16 10 | 67·97 | 137·31 |
| Girls | 16 | 16 10 | 64·50 | 121·51 |

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

The scheme provides for the treatment of school children suffering from orthopaedic defects who have been recommended for treatment by the school medical officers or general practitioners.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Mr George Pollock, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, acts as consultant and clinics are held fortnightly at either Thornfield, Selkirk, or Sime Place, Galashiels.

School children on active treatment register at 1st Aug., 1958 724

School children on active treatment register at 31st July, 1959 818

Distribution of Cases—

| | | Galashiels | Selkirk |
|--------------------|-------|------------|---------|
| At 1st Aug., 1958 | ..... | 412 | 312 |
| At 31st July, 1959 | ..... | 485 | 333 |

Record of Consultant Clinics—

| Centre | | No. of Clinics held | No. of Children examined |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Thornfield Clinic, Selkirk | ..... | 9 | 166 |
| Sime Place Clinic, Galashiels | ..... | 10 | 186 |

Record of attendances at treatment clinics—

| | Month | | Clinic | Home Visits |
|------|-----------|-------|--------|-------------|
| 1958 | August | ..... | — | 2 |
| | September | ..... | 716 | 4 |
| | October | ..... | 792 | 10 |
| | November | ..... | 823 | 9 |
| | December | ..... | 794 | 3 |
| 1959 | January | ..... | 830 | 12 |
| | February | ..... | 828 | 10 |
| | March | ..... | 835 | 12 |
| | April | ..... | 790 | 5 |
| | May | ..... | 840 | 9 |
| | June | ..... | 839 | 12 |
| | July | ..... | 308 | 10 |

Institutional Treatment—

P.M.R. Hospital

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|
| In residence 1st Aug., 1958 | ..... | 1 |
| Admissions | ..... | 17 |
| Discharges | ..... | 13 |
| In residence 31st July, 1959 | ..... | 5 |
| No. of patient days | ..... | 955 |

Classification of Hospital Cases—

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| Accessory naviculars | ..... | 1 |
| Accessory navicular and bilateral hallux valgus | ..... | 1 |
| Adolescent idiopathic thoracic scoliosis | ..... | 1 |
| Eversion osteotomy of the right calcaneus | ..... | 1 |
| Hip deformity | ..... | 2 |
| Left lateral menisectomy | ..... | 1 |
| Pes planus | ..... | 2 |
| Pes cavus | ..... | 3 |
| Pes cavus with tightness of plantar fascia | ..... | 2 |
| Plaster Mould | ..... | 1 |
| Poliomyelitis | ..... | 2 |
| Tight Plantar Fascia | ..... | 1 |

SPEECH DEFECTS

Other
Stammering Defects

Total number of Cases continued from 1957-58—

| | | | |
|------------|-------|----|-----|
| School | ..... | 25 | 200 |
| Pre-School | ..... | — | 3 |
| Total | ..... | 25 | 203 |

Cases referred—

| | | | |
|------------|-------|----|----|
| School | ..... | 19 | 70 |
| Pre-School | ..... | — | 4 |
| Total | ..... | 19 | 74 |

| | | | | | | Stammering | Other Defects |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|---------------|
| Total cases treated— | | | | | | | |
| School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 146 |
| Pre-School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — | 6 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 152 |
| Attendances— | | | | | | | |
| School | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 561 | 2,382 |
| Pre-School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — | 62 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 561 | 2,444 |
| Cases discharged— | | | | | | | |
| School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 106 |
| Pre-School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — | 5 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 6 | 111 |
| Total cases to be continued to 1959-60— | | | | | | | |
| School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 164 |
| Pre-School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | — | 2 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 166 |

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Inspected by Dental Officer—

| Age | (a) Routine Inspection | (b) Special and Emergency Cases | Total |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 5 | 269 | 6 | 275 |
| 6 | 232 | 8 | 240 |
| 7 | 214 | 15 | 229 |
| 8 | 212 | 12 | 224 |
| 9 | 242 | 13 | 255 |
| 10 | 226 | 13 | 239 |
| 11 | 238 | 9 | 247 |
| 12 | 263 | 6 | 269 |
| 13 | 159 | 5 | 164 |
| 14 | 136 | 3 | 139 |
| 15 | 41 | 2 | 43 |
| 15 + | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| | <hr/> 2,252 | <hr/> 93 | <hr/> 2,345 |

| | Routine | Specials |
|---|---------|----------|
| (2) (a) Number found to require treatment | 1,266 | 93 |
| (b) Number accepting treatment | 737 | 93 |
| (c) Cards signed for private treatment..... | 516 | — |
| (d) Number known to be treated privately | 305 | — |
| (3) Number actually treated by the School Dental Officer | 863 | 93 |
| (4) Number of attendances made by children for treatment | 2,906 | 93 |
| (5) Number of completed cases | 535 | — |
| (6) Fillings—(a) Permanent Teeth | 903 | 2 |
| (b) Temporary Teeth | 96 | 1 |
| (7) Extractions—(a) Permanent Teeth | 45 | 1 |
| (b) Temporary Teeth | 75 | 18 |
| (8) Administrations of a general anaesthetic | 10 | 2 |
| (9) Other operations—(a) Permanent Teeth | 1,002 | 53 |
| (b) Temporary Teeth | 515 | 22 |
| (10) Orthodontic cases—(a) Visits | 285 | |
| (b) Treatment | 301 | |
| (c) X-Rays | 3 | |
| (11) Half days—(a) Inspection | 22 | |
| (b) Treatment | 394 | |

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Twenty-five girls and seventy boys were examined with a view to being passed as fit to undertake certain forms of part-time employment under the Council's Byelaws. Certificates were granted in each case.

EYE CLINIC

The following figures relate to treatment carried out at the Eye Clinic from September, 1958 to July, 1959.

| | Galashiels | Selkirk |
|--|------------|---------|
| Number of Clinics held | 12 | 10 |
| Number of cases examined | 68 | 60 |
| Number of cases for which glasses were pre- scribed | 31 | 31 |

MEDICAL TREATMENT

(A) Minor Ailments treated at School Clinics

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Cuts, bruises and other minor injuries | 94 |
| 2. Diseases of the ear | — |
| 3. Diseases of the eye | — |
| 4. Diseases of the skin— | |
| Ringworm (scalp) | — |
| Ringworm (body) | — |
| Scabies | — |
| Impetigo | 17 |
| 5. Treatment for Verminous Infestation | 11 |
| 6. Burns and Scalds | 3 |
| 7. U.V.R. Treatments | 211 |
| 8. Others | 88 |
| Total | 424 |

Number of school children visited during the year by school nurses 96

Total number of visits paid 241

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING—SESSION 1958-59

1,130 children were tested, 137 were re-tested, making a total of 1,267 tests performed. With 20 working days this gives an average of 56.5 children dealt with per testing day, and 63.4 tests per testing day.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING—SESSION 1958-59

| | Number Listed | Number Tested | Normal | Total Def. | Grades I IIA II | Abs. | Left Trans. |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------|------------|--------------------|------|-------------|
| Infants admitted during 1958 | 302 | 285 | 266 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| % of No. Listed | ... | 94.3 | | | | | 17 |
| % of No. Tested | ... | | 93.3 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 5.7 |
| Children born 1950 | 284 | 274 | 257 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 1.0 |
| % of No. Listed | ... | 96.4 | | | | | 10 |
| % of No. Tested | ... | | 93.8 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Secondary admits of 1958 | 353 | 343 | 329 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| % of No. Listed | ... | 97.2 | | | | | 10 |
| % of No. Tested | ... | | 95.9 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.8 |
| Children absent from last Session's tests (all groups) | 130 | 73 | 69 | 4 | — | 3 | 0.3 |
| Children known to be defective last year... | 120 | 94 | 43 | 51 | 18 | 26 | 1 |
| % of No. Listed | ... | 78.4 | | | | | 7 |
| % of No. Tested | ... | | 45.7 | 54.3 | | | |
| Children previously defective but normal on previous test retested this session | 26 | 23 | 20 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 |
| % of No. Listed | ... | 88.5 | | | | | 11.5 |
| % of No. Tested | ... | | 87.0 | 13.0 | | | |
| Children put forward by schools for opinion | 46 | 46 | 41 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — |
| % of No. Tested | ... | | 89.1 | 10.9 | | | |
| Total No. of Known Cases of Defect in the County | | | | 121 | 54 | 54 | 13 |
| % No. of Known Defectives | ... | | | | 44.6 | 44.6 | 10.8 |

NOTES:—The total number of defective cases in the County does not equal the summation of the groups since some children may be represented in more than one group, *e.g.*, a child may be born in 1950 but may also have been known as a defective last session.

Those graded II are more serious cases than grade IIA, but cannot be graded as IIA or IIB until further investigation.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

To

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE
CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY
OF SELKIRK

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

To the members of the County Council and the Landward members in particular for their continued encouragement and support, my grateful thanks are due.

The help given me by the Medical Officer of Health and my fellow officials is acknowledged as is my indebtedness to the staff who diligently carried out their many statutory duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. I. FRASER,
County Sanitary Inspector.

PART I—INTRODUCTION

1959 will be remembered for its long, dry summer, a summer which, whilst pleasing some people, including more probably the manufacturers of ice cream, whose sales must have beaten previous records, undoubtedly gave concern to others.

Because of the drought dairy farmers, and particularly those without mechanical cooling aids on their farms, experienced the greatest difficulty in reducing their milk supplies to the temperatures demanded by current legislation, and this, undoubtedly, contributed to the abnormally high percentage of sample failures.

In the field of environmental sanitation, sanitarians were called upon to administer a number of new Acts, Orders and Regulations, including the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, which, with due publicity, came partly into operation in the early months of the year, The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, which prescribe new standards as well as some alternative designations for "ice cream," and The House Purchase and Housing Act with its new "Standard Grant" procedure.

The public services (*i.e.*) water supplies, drainage and sewage disposal, and the collection and disposal of household refuse, were provided and maintained as in 1958.

PART II—PUBLIC SERVICES

Drainage

1. Special Drainage Districts

The number of special drainage districts remained at 4.

Supervision and maintenance of the sewers and sewage purification works in these districts was again the prerogative of the County Road Surveyor and Engineer.

2. Public Conveniences

There are no public conveniences in the landward area.

Cleansing

Special Scavenging Districts

The Selkirkshire Special Scavenging District comprises parts of the parishes of Caddonfoot, Galashiels and Selkirk, and arrangements for the collection and disposal of household refuse from subjects within the district remained as for last year except that a request by Peebles County Council, who undertake the service in the Caddonfoot-Clovenfords area, for an increase from £2 10/- to £2 15/- per weekly collection was approved.

Towards the end of the year consideration was given to a scheme for extending the present special scavenging district and it is anticipated that the revised arrangement will come into operation in 1960.

Water Supplies

General

Not surprisingly, the exceptionally dry weather conditions experienced during the summer months caused a number of water shortages, consumers on private supplies being particularly affected.

The various public supplies in the landward area continued to be supervised and maintained by the County Road Surveyor and Engineer, and included in a number of works undertaken by the latter's department was the spraying of Corbie Lynn reservoir to eradicate weed growth.

A proposal to obtain a public water supply from Cauldshiels Loch was still being discussed at the end of the year.

Water Sampling

Public and private water supplies were sampled on 47 and 48 occasions respectively.

Appended is a summary of the reports—

| Supply | Samples Taken | | Results | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|----------|------|-----|-----------------|------|-----|
| | Chemical | Bacteriological | Chemical | | | Bacteriological | | |
| | | | Good | Fair | Bad | Good | Fair | Bad |
| Public | 5 | 42 | 3 | 2 | — | 12 | 12 | 18 |
| Private | 10 | 38 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 14 |

Remarks on Analyses

Public Water Supplies

Of the 30 public water supply samples which failed to be classified as "Good" bacteriologically, 20 were taken prior to the supplies being treated to improve their bacteriological quality.

In all cases copies of the relevant reports were forwarded to the County Road Surveyor and Engineer for attention.

Private Water Supplies

Following receipt of the 21 unsatisfactory (*i.e.*) "Fair" or "Bad" bacteriological reports above referred to steps were taken, in every instance, either to treat the supplies with a view to improving their bacteriological quality or to find suitable alternative supplies.

PART III—HOUSING

1. New Legislation

As already mentioned in the introduction to this report, a major piece of housing legislation, the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, received the Royal Assent on 14th May, 1959 and came into operation one month later.

The Act is divided into four parts, of which Parts I and III are of particular interest and importance.

Sections 1 and 2 of Part I give statutory effect to the Government White Paper "House Purchase" which was published in 1958 and outlines a scheme to help more people to buy their own homes.

Section 3 of Part I abolishes the upper limit of £5,000 for advances under Section 75 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, for house purchase up to 90 per cent. of the valuation of the house. Under this section, too, local authorities are enabled, in suitable cases, to make loans either under Section 75 of the 1950 Housing Act or under the Small Dwellings Act up to the full value of the house. It is too early yet, however, to say whether or not this part of the Act will achieve its main purpose of encouraging home ownership.

Part II of the Act does not apply to Scotland.

Part III, on the other hand, is most important, introducing and setting out, as it does, the "Standard Grants" procedure. Under this part of the Act an obligation is placed on local authorities to make "standard grants" to persons other than local authorities for the provision of certain "standard amenities"—a bath, a wash-hand basin, a hot water supply, a water closet and satisfactory food storage—in houses which lack all or any of these amenities.

To qualify for grant the house must have been provided before 1945 or, in the case of the conversion of a pre-1945 building, have been provided by conversion before 1958.

For the provision of all five "standard amenities" the grant payable is £155 or a lesser amount depending on the figures quoted in the relevant accounts which, at the appropriate time, must be submitted to the local authority for scrutiny. The local authority must also be satisfied that after the improvements have been completed the house will be in such a condition as to be not unfit for human habitation for not less than 15 years.

In my opinion the "standard grants" scheme is basically a good one. Quite obviously, however, with a maximum grant of only £155 available towards the cost of installing a bath, wash-hand basin, a hot water supply, a W.C. and ventilated larder, it is practical to apply for this type of financial assistance only where no structural alterations or, at least, no major structural alterations are involved.

One possible disadvantage of the scheme, as I see it, is that it may encourage property owners to instal all or some of the amenities in properties which, whilst they fulfil the conditions of fitness for human habitation, are otherwise not up to Building Byelaw standard in every respect.

This, of course, does not happen with the "improvement grant" scheme which continues to be available, with a number of changes to encourage its wider use. These changes include:—

- (1) the observance by the owner of the improved dwelling of the conditions attached to the grant for a period of 10 years only. Formerly it was 20 years.

- (2) the extension of the category of person who may occupy the improved dwelling;
- (3) the repeal of the former condition whereby grant had to be repaid in the event of the voluntary alienation of the dwelling;
- (4) the introduction of a provision whereby the owner of an improved dwelling may sell it without repaying the grant provided he has occupied it for at least 3 years.

Another piece of major legislation to appear on the Statute Book in 1959 was the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, which received the Royal Assent on 30th April. The Act, other than Sections 3, 5, 12, 23, 24, 28 part of Section 30 and part of the 1st Schedule will not, however, come into operation until a date to be fixed by the Secretary of State.

Under Section 12 of the above Act the Secretary of State is required to appoint a Building Standard Advisory Committee, and Regulations making provision for the Committee's constitution and procedure came into operation on 12th August, 1959.

2. Administration of Building Legislation

The administration of existing building legislation continued on the same basis as in former years and, not unnaturally, a considerable proportion of the inspectorates' time was taken up with this important work.

85 site visits were made in course of the year to examine building by-law and improvement grant applications and to test drains.

Drain Tests

34 site visits were made for the purpose of "laying off" and testing drain systems and, in all, 754 yards of 4 ins. and 6 ins. piping successfully withstood the applied tests.

New Houses

Certificates of Occupancy

No applications were received for the above certificates during the year.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Part II Rent Act, 1957

No formal applications for Certificates of Disrepair in terms of the above Acts were lodged in 1959.

Local Authority Houses

No new houses were built by the County Council in 1959.

Private Enterprise Housing

Approval was granted for the erection of 2 × 4-apartment houses by private individuals and by the end of the year the erection of both dwellings was proceeding.

3. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Part II

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Part I

No formal action was taken in terms of the above legislation during the year.

4. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954—Section I Statement of County Council's Further Proposals for 3 years ending 31st December, 1961

The undernoted statement, which gives details of the County Council's proposals for dealing with unfit houses in the landward area during the three years ending 31st December, 1961, was approved by the Department of Health.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of houses unfit for human habitation which are to be demolished or closed:— | |
| (a) In clearance areas under Part 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 (see note (1)) | Nil |
| (b) Under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 (see note (2)) | 17 |
| (c) In the course of dealing with areas of comprehensive development under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947 | Nil |
| Total Unfit Houses to be closed or demolished | 17 |
| (2) Number of new houses required to re-house families displaced as a result of action taken under (1) above | 15 |

Notes

- (1) Including any houses at present retained in use under Section 2 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, which the authority expect to close or demolish within the period.
- (2) Including any houses acquired by the Local Authority under Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, which the Local Authority expect to close or demolish within the period.

It will be seen from the statement that it is estimated that 17 houses can be closed or demolished by 31st December, 1961. This figure is based on the number of houses in respect of which action was taken during 1958.

It will also be seen from the statement that the number of houses required to re-house families displaced from houses which may be closed or demolished is given as 15. This, of course, is an estimated figure only, it being impossible to give an accurate forecast in this connection until the following information is available:—

- (a) the number of tenants who will wish to accept the tenancies of County Council houses when their present houses are closed or demolished; and

- (b) the number of farmers who will wish to replace condemned agricultural workers' houses with new cottages in terms of the County Council's Scheme of Assistance under Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952.

5. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Part VII

Improvement Grants

The action taken under the above headings is summarised in the following table:—

| Applications | | Site Visits, meetings with Architects, etc. | Houses Involved | | | | | Estimated Cost of Works | Amount Paid by way of Grants |
|--------------|-------|---|-----------------|---|---|---|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| lodged | appd. | | Apartments | | | | | | |
| | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5+ | | |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | £1,613 4 10 | £665 9 3 |

Fewer applications for grant were lodged in 1959 than in any year since 1951. This downward trend is not altogether surprising, however, when one considers the extensive housing modernisation programme which the larger property owners have carried out over the past 10 years or so with the aid of grants from the central as well as the local authority.

Building Byelaws

Applications Dealt With

The undernoted applications for permission to erect, alter or convert buildings under the County Council's Building Byelaws were approved after examination and report by this Department.

| | |
|--|----|
| Erection of new houses | 2 |
| Alterations to houses | 26 |
| Erection of buildings other than for human habitation | 2 |
| Alterations to buildings other than for human habitation | — |
| | — |
| | 30 |

This compares with 20 applications approved in 1958.

Building Byelaws

General

The complexity of the Model Building Byelaws, and more particularly of those sections dealing with fire resistance and thermal transmittance co-efficients will doubtless be appreciated by anyone who has had an opportunity of perusing them.

It is re-assuring, therefore, to know that at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Building Research Station at Thorntonhall, Glasgow, there is a panel of experts whose extensive and expert knowledge of the functional requirements of buildings as required by the Byelaws, is readily available.

To the Officer-in-Charge of the Station and his staff my grateful thanks are due for the ready co-operation and helpful advice given me during the year.

Temporary Dwellings

The caravan site referred to in last year's report was visited on a number of occasions during the camping and caravanning season, which extends in this area, from about the beginning of May until the end of September, and, on each occasion, was found to be well patronised and extremely well conducted.

PART IV—FOOD

I. Food and Drugs

New Legislation

Included in a number of Orders, Regulations and amending Regulations which came into force in 1959 were the following:—

- The Importation of Raw Vegetables (Scotland) Order.
- The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations.
- The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations.
- The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations.
- The Condensed Milk (Scotland) Regulations.
- The Food Hygiene (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations.
- The Arsenic in Food (Scotland) Regulations.
- The Poultry Carcases (Landing) (Amendment) Order.

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

By far the most important of these legislative items, at least so far as sanitarians are concerned, is The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations which after a rather prolonged "period of gestation," came into operation partly in May and partly in October.

The Regulations, made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, contain provisions (a) for securing the hygienic handling of food and drink by any person who, or whose clothing, is likely to come into contact with food in the course of a food business, and (b) for regulating the construction and cleanliness of equipment, premises, vehicles, stalls, etc., used in the handling of food.

A regulation authorising local authorities to grant certificates exempting all or part of any food premises from certain requirements is also included.

As mentioned in last year's report, this department, in anticipation of the regulations, has been actively engaged in surveying the food premises in the county and by the end of the year considerable progress had been made, with the co-operation of the food traders concerned, to bring premises up to the standard demanded by the Regulations.

In this area at least, the terms of the Regulations appeared to come as something of a surprise to a number of traders who, obviously, were expecting much more stringent legislative measures.

The absence, so far, of a regulation making the registration of certain categories of food premises compulsory has been the subject of comment. Registration must and probably will come and when it does, it may not prove to be the complete answer. Food premises which attain a certain structural standard and are equipped in accordance with the Regulations can doubtless be registered. It will not be possible, however, to register food handlers who literally hold, in their hands, the key to the whole food hygiene problem which, basically, is one of preventing food poisoning.

If progress is to be made in this field, as undoubtedly it will be, it will be necessary to spend as much, if not more time, on the education of food handlers as on the reconstruction of and the installation of equipment and sanitary facilities in food premises.

A discerning public, too, will have a big part to play.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section 2

Sale of Food Not of Nature, Substance or Quality Demanded

Although the deliberate adulteration of food is now a very rare occurrence indeed, certain articles of food do, from time to time, become adulterated unintentionally and sometimes, but not always, these form the subject of complaints.

Included in complaints under this heading dealt with during the year were the following:—

| No. | Food Involved | Nature of Complaint | Action Taken |
|-----|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Milk | 1-pint bottle badly chipped | Complaint referred to Manager of supplying firm, who gave personal assurance that every possible precaution would be taken to prevent further cause for complaint. |
| 2 | Milk | Unidentified object in 1-pint bottle | Warning letter by County Clerk sent to Manager of supplying firm. |

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Sections 28-34

Sampling

The undernoted table gives details of all formal and informal samples procured, together with information as to the number found, on examination by the Public Analyst, to be non-genuine:—

| Articles Sampled | No. of Samples | | | No. of Non-Genuine Samples | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|-------|----------------------------|----------|-------|
| | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal | Total |
| Dairy Ice Cream | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Gin ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Ice Cream ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Jelly Crystals ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Lactic Cheese ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Mince ... | 9 | — | 9 | — | — | — |
| Orange Squash ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Rum ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Sausages ... | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | — |
| Sweet Milk ... | 3 | 77 | 80 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Tea ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Whisky ... | 17 | — | 17 | — | — | — |
| White Pepper ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 40 | 83 | 123 | 1 | 5 | 6 |

Action taken in respect of Non-Genuine Samples

The following action was taken in respect of the 1 formal and 5 informal samples reported upon by the Public Analyst as non-genuine:—

| Official No. | Article | Formal or Informal | Action taken |
|--------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| 21/59 | Sweet Milk | Formal | Follow-up sample taken. Reported as "Genuine." |
| 30/59 | Sweet Milk | Informal | Follow-up sample taken. Reported as "Genuine." |
| 31/59 | Sweet Milk | Informal | Follow-up sample taken. Reported as "Genuine." |
| 35/59 | Sweet Milk | Informal | Follow-up sample taken. Reported as "Genuine." |
| 36/59 | Sweet Milk | Informal | Follow-up sample taken. Reported as "Genuine." |
| 37/59 | Sweet Milk | Informal | Follow-up sample taken. Reported as "Genuine." |

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section 22

Notification of Cases of Food Poisoning

The department did not receive notification of any case of food poisoning during the year.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-58

Of the 9 formal samples of mince and 7 formal samples of sausages taken in order to assess the amount of preservatives (SO_2) contained therein, none exceeded the statutory limits.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Section 6

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953

No contraventions of the above legislation were noted.

Food Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

The following table gives details of samples of food taken for bacteriological examination:—

| Sample No. | Food | Bacteriologists' Report |
|------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | Frozen Whole Egg | Growth of anaerobic bacteria, probably <i>Cl. Welchii</i> . No organisms of the salmonella group. |
| 2 | Black Pudding | No organisms of the enteric or dysentery groups and no <i>Staph. aureus</i> were isolated. There was some growth of anaerobic bacteria—probably <i>Cl. Welchii</i> but subcultures failed to isolate them for identification. Even if they were of the food poisoning type, it is unlikely that their numbers were sufficient to be harmful provided the storage facilities were adequate. |
| 3 | Potted Meat | No organisms of the enteric or dysentery groups and no <i>Staph. aureus</i> or <i>Cl. Welchii</i> were isolated. |
| 4 | Potted Meat | No organisms of the enteric or dysentery groups and no <i>Staphylococci</i> or <i>Cl. Welchii</i> were isolated. |

General

Before leaving this section of my report it would not be inappropriate, I suggest, to make brief reference to an industry, of comparatively recent origin, in this country at least, which is concerned with the processing and packaging of "broilers," *i.e.*, chickens reared under special conditions to produce a table bird of standard weight ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) and shape when slaughtered at 10-12 weeks.

Over the past five years or so the industry has expanded very rapidly indeed—an estimated 75,000,000 birds were slaughtered in 1959 as compared with some 3,000,000-4,000,000 in 1954—and by the very rapidity of its growth is now posing a number of problems for sanitarians, not the least of which are the effective treatment and final dis-

posal of waste products, including more particularly feathers, and the inspection of carcasses by suitably qualified persons to ensure they are fit for human consumption.

There is no poultry packing station in the county area so far. If, however, a station should be set up at some time in the future, the development will require to be given the most careful consideration, particularly from the point of view of drainage.

MILK AND DAIRIES

New Legislation

Included in the Regulations and Orders affecting milk supplies, which came into operation in 1959, were the following:—

- (1) The Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958; and
- (2) The Milk (Great Britain) Order, 1959.

The Regulations required, *inter alia*, that milk from Jersey and Guernsey cows sold for human consumption must:—

- (a) contain not less than 4% by weight of butter fat;
- (b) conform to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951; and
- (c) be appropriately labelled.

The Order, on the other hand, fixed increased maximum prices for all grades of milk as from 27th September, 1959.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914 **Registration of Dairies**

The number of registered producers remained the same as at the end of last year, namely, 18.

As will be seen in a subsequent paragraph of this section of the report, of these producers, 17 or 94·4%, are in possession of licences authorising them to use the special designation “Tuberculin Tested” in relation to milk produced on their farms.

Milk Special Designations (Scotland) Order, 1951 **Licences to use Special Designations (Production and Heat Treatment)**

The following table summarises the action taken in terms of Parts II, III and IV of the above Regulations during the year under review. It also gives details of the number of designated licences held at 31st December, 1959.

| Designation | Licences held at 31/12/58 | New Licences granted in 1959 | Licences suspended | Licences revoked | No. of Licences discontinued for other reasons | Licences held at end of year |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Certified ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculin Tested | 17 | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| Pasteurised | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Sterilised ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Number of producers holding designated licences, 17 or 94·4%.

Notes

- (i) One producer had intended to change over from dairying to hill farming and to give up his "T.T." licence at 31st December, 1959. By the end of the year, however, he was not quite ready to take this step and, in consequence, it was agreed to extend his licence until 31st December, 1960.
- (ii) In addition to the above, new bottling premises provided by a registered and licensed dealer to replace former and unsatisfactory premises were registered and licensed. Further details of this development are included in the paragraph headed "Inspection—Milk Shops."

Inspection of Registered Dairy Premises and Pasteurising Depots

1. Designated Premises

As has already been stated in previous reports, the designated dairy farms are either of a good or very good standard and all are adequately equipped for the hygienic production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk. Only 4 producers have so far installed mechanical cooling aids and this is a figure which could well be improved upon with, I am sure, extremely beneficial results to the many producers who must have found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to cool their milk supplies to the temperature prescribed in the Order during the exceptionally warm and dry summer months.

I appreciate where a producer may be considering applying to the Scottish Milk Marketing Board for inclusion in a bulk milk collection scheme, to which I referred in last year's report, the provision of a mechanical cooler is not warranted. It is unlikely, however, that producers in Selkirkshire will be included in such a scheme, at least in the foreseeable future.

All designated premises were visited at regular intervals throughout the year and only on occasion was it necessary to draw the attention of a producer to a contravention either of the Milk and Dairies Byelaws or the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order.

2. Non-Designated Premises

The opportunity was again taken to discuss with the single non-designated producer in the county the possibility of applying for a Tuberculin Tested licence and I am hopeful that he will do so early in 1960.

His premises were also inspected regularly throughout the year and on the odd occasion only, (*e.g.*) at harvest time, was minor exception taken to his methods of production. As has been stated in a previous report, the premises, structurally, are up to standard and reasonably well equipped having regard to the daily milk throughput which is restricted to a few gallons only.

3. Pasteurising Depots

The policy of making regular monthly visits of inspection to the single pasteurising depot in the area was continued during 1959 and the opportunity is taken of thanking the management and staff of the creamery for the help and co-operation extended to the department's inspector during these inspections.

The inspections, in my opinion, although time consuming are nevertheless well worth while in so far as they not only afford the inspector an opportunity of remaining quite conversant with the plant but enable him to confirm the regular maintenance routines as practised by the staff.

The cleanliness of the plant was invariably of a high order and it continued to operate efficiently throughout the year.

4. Inspections—Milk Shops

Without doubt the most interesting and praiseworthy development in this connection was the erection, by one dealer, of new bottling and storage premises to take the place of his former premises which were too restricted and not too well situated.

The new dairy, which handles from 300-400 gallons of designated (T.T.) milk per day, measures 50 ft. by 25 ft. internally, is most adequately lit and ventilated and extremely well equipped. Steam as well as a sufficient supply of hot water is provided by an oil-fired boiler and the conduct of the business is exemplary.

The dealer is certainly to be congratulated on providing premises of a very high standard indeed.

“Milk-in-Schools” Scheme

The above scheme was operated on the same basis as for 1958 and up to the end of the year no complaints had been received regarding the way the single contractor had carried out his contract.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme

None of the distributors in the County participated in this scheme during the year.

Milk Sampling

(1) Chemical Analysis

3 formal and 77 informal samples of milk were procured and the results are tabulated hereunder together with the results for 1957 and 1958:—

| | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| Samples taken | 71 | 64 | 80 |
| Number "Genuine" | 66 | 63 | 74 |
| Number "Non-Genuine" | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Average Fat per cent. | 3.74 | 3.56 | 3.67 |
| Average S.N.F. per cent. | 8.74 | 8.77 | 8.69 |

| Fat Content | Number of Samples | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------|------|
| | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
| 5% | 1 | — | 1 |
| 4%-5% | 21 | 6 | 15 |
| 3.75%-4% | 10 | 15 | 16 |
| 3.50%-3.75% | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| 3%-3.50% | 20 | 23 | 24 |
| Under 3% | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | 71 | 64 | 80 |

(2) Bacteriological Examination

Designated Milk—Samples taken at Producers' Premises

The following table gives details of the number of samples taken at producers' premises during the year. It also summarises the number and percentage of samples failing to comply with the statutory requirements on one or more counts as well as giving the number of producers with failing samples:—

| Designation | No. of Samples | | | No. of Producers with | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Taken | Failing | % Failing | No Failures | One Failure | Two Failures | Three Failures | Four or more Failures |
| Certified ... Tuberculin Tested | 65 | 15 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — |

| | Certified | Tuberculin Tested |
|--|-----------|----------------------|
| Average number of samples taken per per producer | — | 3·8 |
| Number of Producers having 3 or more consecutive failures | Nil | |

It will be seen from the above statistics that no designated producer had 3 or more consecutive failures and this, I suggest, points to the fact that there is nothing basically wrong with the general methods and techniques of milk production.

It is disappointing, on the other hand, to have to record that the percentage of samples of "T.T." milk which failed to pass the statutory tests on one or both counts has risen from 13·5% in 1958 to 23%.

Undoubtedly a number of these failures was directly attributable to insufficient water supplies for cooling purposes. All too frequently, however, as routine investigations into failing samples have proved, unsatisfactory bacteriological reports were obviously the result of insufficient care and attention by dairy personnel to the cleaning and sterilisation of dairy equipment and utensils.

I am quite sure it is not fully realised by some dairy staffs that, if the statutory requirements are to be maintained, there must be no short-cutting of the accepted cleansing or sterilising routines. These routines, after a while, are not at all difficult to follow, and it may be the case, in some instances, that familiarity breeds a little contempt. Neglect, even for a day, may adversely affect some vital part of the dairy equipment and this, in turn, may lead to one or more unsatisfactory reports.

Dairymen, like food handlers, have a particular responsibility to the public and, that the majority of them do a first class job of work, may be evinced from the fact that, of the 17 "T.T." farms in the area, 8 or 47% had no sample failures during the year.

Pasteurised Milk

I have already referred to the very high standard set by the single creamery in the county in which milk is pasteurised and this is reflected in their excellent sample record.

For the second year in succession, of 25 samples procured for examination and submitted to the recognised statutory tests not one sample failed.

Schools Milk

The quality of the milk supplied to schools throughout the county was excellent. 25 samples were taken over the year and all complied with the statutory requirements.

This, I suggest, reflects great credit on the part of the contractor, who obviously carried out what, undoubtedly, is a responsible and, at times, difficult job with due care and attention.

Non-Designated Milk

The milk produced at the single non-designated farm in the county was sampled on 4 occasions.

This milk, which is produced by cows which have passed the tuberculin test, does not legally have to conform to any precise bacteriological standard.

The samples taken, however, were subject to the same tests as "T.T." milk and all but 1 reached this standard.

Biological Testing of Milk for Myco Tuberculosis

These tests are no longer carried out as a matter of routine.

Milk Testing—General

Liaison with The Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture

Close liaison continued to be maintained with the above College and the help and co-operation of the College staff is gratefully acknowledged.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

General

1959 with its long, warm summer was doubtless a boom year for ice cream manufacturers and I suggest it is to the credit of those manufacturers in this area, at least, that no outbreaks of infectious diseases, attributable to the consumption of ice cream, were reported.

It is regretted, however, that an analysis of the samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination is not comparable with the excellent sampling results achieved in 1958. The unsatisfactory reports were due to a combination of warm weather and the fact that, during peak periods of production, insufficient care and attention was paid to the cleaning and sterilisation of equipment and utensils.

New Legislation

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, which came into operation in April, revoked and replaced the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Order, 1953.

These regulations prescribe amended standards for ice cream and for "Parev" Kosher ice and introduce separate standards for dairy ice cream and for milk ice.

The standards for dairy ice cream and for milk ice provide that they shall contain no fat other than milk fat, although an exception is made in the case of fat introduced by the use of eggs, flavouring substance and emulsifying or stabilising agents.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, amend the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, by inserting therein new provisions relating to ice cream.

The Regulations also make it an offence to sell under the description "ice cream" any pre-packed ice cream which contains fat other than milk fat unless it bears an appropriate declaration on the wrapper or container.

Despite the somewhat complicated terms of the above Regulations it appears that they did not materially affect either the manufacturers in this area or their customers who, apparently, were quite satisfied that they were being served with the product demanded.

Registration of Premises and Vehicles

The position at 31st December, 1959 may be summarised as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| 1. Premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream | 5 | (5) |
| 2. Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream | 1 | (1) |
| 3. Vehicles registered | 3 | (4) |
| 4. Total number of premises and vehicles registered | 9 | (10) |

Note—Figures in parentheses indicate position at 31st December, 1958.

Inspection of Premises and Vehicles

The number of unsatisfactory reports received on samples of ice cream taken during the year for bacteriological examination necessitated more frequent inspections of premises than usual.

It was obvious from these inspections that, whilst all the manufacturers have plants which are capable of producing an ice cream of high bacteriological quality, due care and attention was not being paid, in every case, to even the elementary rules for the hygienic production of their product. These lapses, it is fair to say, invariably occurred at rush periods. They were, nevertheless, to be deprecated.

The vehicles registered are all of a good standard structurally and, at times of inspection, were found to be in a clean and serviceable condition.

Sampling of Ice Cream

(i) Samples taken for Chemical Analysis

2 samples, compared with 6 in 1958, were submitted for chemical analysis and both were reported upon as being "Genuine."

The average fat content was 7.5%.

(ii) Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

14 samples, compared with 24 last year, were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

| Traders Sampled | Samples Examined | No. of Samples with Counts of | | | | | No. of Samples Failing | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | 0 to 1,000 | 1,001 to 10,000 | 10,001 to 25,000 | 25,001 to 100,000 | Over 100,000 | Coliform in 1/100 ml. | Both Count and Coliform Test |
| 6 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

NOTE.—Of the 4 samples in which coliform bacilli were present in 1/10 ml. it was found, in the case of 2 samples, that a polythene pipe used to empty the mix from the boiler was the contributing factor. The pipe had become cracked on the internal surface and could not be suitably cleaned and sterilised. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a replacement tube, but when this was eventually obtained satisfactory samples were again procured.

In the other 2 cases, it was found that the poor results were due to inefficient washing and sterilising techniques.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

Slaughterhouses Act, 1954

There are no private slaughterhouses or public abattoirs in the landward area.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts, 1928-54

Applications for Slaughterers' Licences

No applications were received for licences in terms of the above Act.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954-55

No contraventions of the above Regulations were noted.

Meat Inspection

The department continued to be responsible for meat inspection duties at the Burgh Slaughterhouse, Galashiels, and, once again, I am able to record 100% meat inspection of all carcasses and offal distributed for human consumption.

This time consuming but nevertheless extremely important work was not carried out without causing some inconvenience to the inspectorate, who continued to inspect meat as and when required at various times outwith normal working hours.

The following table gives details of the different classes of animals slaughtered during the year. The weights of condemned meat and offal are also quoted, as are the principal diseases causing the condemnations:—

| Class of Animals | Number of Animals | | | Weight (in lbs.) of condemned Meat and Offals |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|
| | Slaughtered | Condemned Wholly | Condemned Partially | |
| Cattle .. | 1,487 | 6 | — | 10,738 |
| Sheep .. | 4,789 | 83 | 8 | |
| Pigs .. | 710 | 2 | — | |
| Calves .. | 50 | 2 | — | |

Principal Diseases causing Condemnation

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Abscesses | Pericarditis |
| Actinomycosis | Peritonitis |
| Arthritis | Pleurisy |
| Ascaris Lumbricoides | Pneumonia |
| Bruising, excessive | Pyæmia |
| Cirrhosis | Pyelonephritis |
| Distomatosis | Septicæmia |
| Emaciation | Toxaemia |
| Fatty Degeneration | Traumatic Injury |
| Mastitis | Tuberculosis |
| Oedema | Uraemia |

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

Two licences only are in operation in terms of the above Order.

The premises in which the boilers are housed were visited on several occasions when it was found that the necessary precautions in connection with the boiling and storage of swill for animal feeding were being taken.

Anthrax Order, 1938

Notification was received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Department of Health of a number of investigations into reported cases of Anthrax. None, however, were confirmed.

PART V—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Infectious Diseases

The department was not required to investigate any reported case of infectious disease during the year.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the landward area.

Burial Grounds

No complaints were received in regard to the way in which the various cemeteries and burial grounds were conducted.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades in the landward area.

Nuisances

Included in the usual complaints referred to the department for investigation and abatement during the year was one of a more unusual nature, namely, the alleged corrosion of an electric cable by sewage effluent from a number of houses, to such an extent that a section of the cable had to be lifted and replaced.

So far as is known, sewage and waste water from all the houses receive septic tank treatment, but this has yet to be established. When this has been done the action to be taken by the authors of the alleged nuisance will be decided.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Extension of Joint Scheme for Medical and Sanitary Services

On 16th May the Joint Scheme for Medical and Sanitary Services was extended to permit the full-time rat catcher employed at the time by Roxburgh County Council to undertake an initial survey of premises in Selkirkshire in terms of the above Act.

In the course of the year a number of infestations were reported, the majority of which were dealt with by the persons concerned. This meant that the additional operational duties which the rat catcher was also authorised to undertake were not very onerous, with the result that, when the year ended, the question of the employment of additional staff had not arisen.

The situation, however, will be kept under review.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Part I)

Report for the Year 1st January to 31st December, 1959

A report, in the following terms, was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture early in 1960:—

1. Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| (a) Administrative | } | 1 part-time operative controlled by member of County Sanitary Inspector's staff. |
| (b) Survey | | |
| (c) Operational | | |
- The Rodent Officer is jointly employed by the Counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, and is available for survey and rat destruction work as required.

| | Type of Property | | | | | Total |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | Local Authority Properties | Dwelling Houses | Business or Industrial Premises | Agri- cultural Properties | | |
| Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1959:— | | | | | | |
| (a) As a result of notification | — (—) | 5 (15) | 3 (—) | 1 (11) | 9 (26) | |
| (b) Otherwise | — (3) | 32 (—) | 92 (159) | 162 (9) | 286 (171) | |
| Total | — (3) | 37 (15) | 95 (159) | 163 (20) | 295 (197) | |
| Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice | | | | | | |
| | — (3) | 6 (10) | 6 (5) | 31 (12) | 43 (30) | |
| Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared:— | | | | | | |
| (a) By the L.A. | — (—) | 2 (10) | 4 (—) | 1 (12) | 7 (22) | |
| (b) Otherwise | — (3) | 4 (—) | 2 (5) | 30 (—) | 36 (8) | |
| Total | — (3) | 6 (10) | 6 (5) | 31 (12) | 43 (30) | |
| Number of Notices served under Sect. 4:— | | | | | | |
| (a) Treatment | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | |
| (b) Works | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | |
| Total | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | |
| Number of cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of Notice under Sect. 4 | | | | | | |
| | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | |
| Number of Notices issued under Sect. 9(2) | | | | | | |
| | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | — (—) | |

Figures in parentheses are those for 1958.

2. Measures taken for the discovery, prevention and control of Rats and Mice

Periodical survey of premises is undertaken and advice given as to method of control and eradication of vermin.

Inspection of food premises is carried out for the existence of rodents at the same time as general inspections are made under the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

3. Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation

Special attention is given to refuse depots and other premises which are known to attract rats.

4. Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

Nil.

5. General

Nil.

Charge for Service

The charge for the services of the rat catcher was again fixed at 9/8 per hour, inclusive of travelling time to and from Newtown St. Boswells.

PART VI—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Clean Air Act, 1956

The implementation of the above Act and also the The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958, present no problems in a rural area like Selkirkshire.

PART VII—WORK PREMISES

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938

The 10 mechanical factories were visited during the year and it was noted that 1 was no longer in use.

The new manager of 1 factory which was without proper sanitary facilities agreed to provide a chemical closet and, in the absence of drainage facilities for flush W.Cs., this was accepted.

The owner of another factory who had agreed to provide a W.C. had not done so by the end of the year. He has promised, however, to make the necessary provision in 1960.

Shops Act, 1950

Sanitary and Other Arrangements in Shops

With the current accent on food hygiene, the need for the owners of shops and particularly food shops to provide adequate sanitary facilities for the personal use of their staffs has assumed even greater importance and the majority of premises, it should be recorded, are suitably equipped in these respects.

PART VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

1. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1928

No formal samples of fertilisers or feeding stuffs were taken on request.

The following informal samples of fertilisers were, however, taken:—

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|---|
| Bone Meal | ... | 1 |
| Muriate of Potash | ... | 2 |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | ... | 1 |

These samples were all found, on analysis, to comply with the statutory requirements.

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